

Decamp to mountainous north?

European climate futures and rural population on the Scandinavian peninsula.

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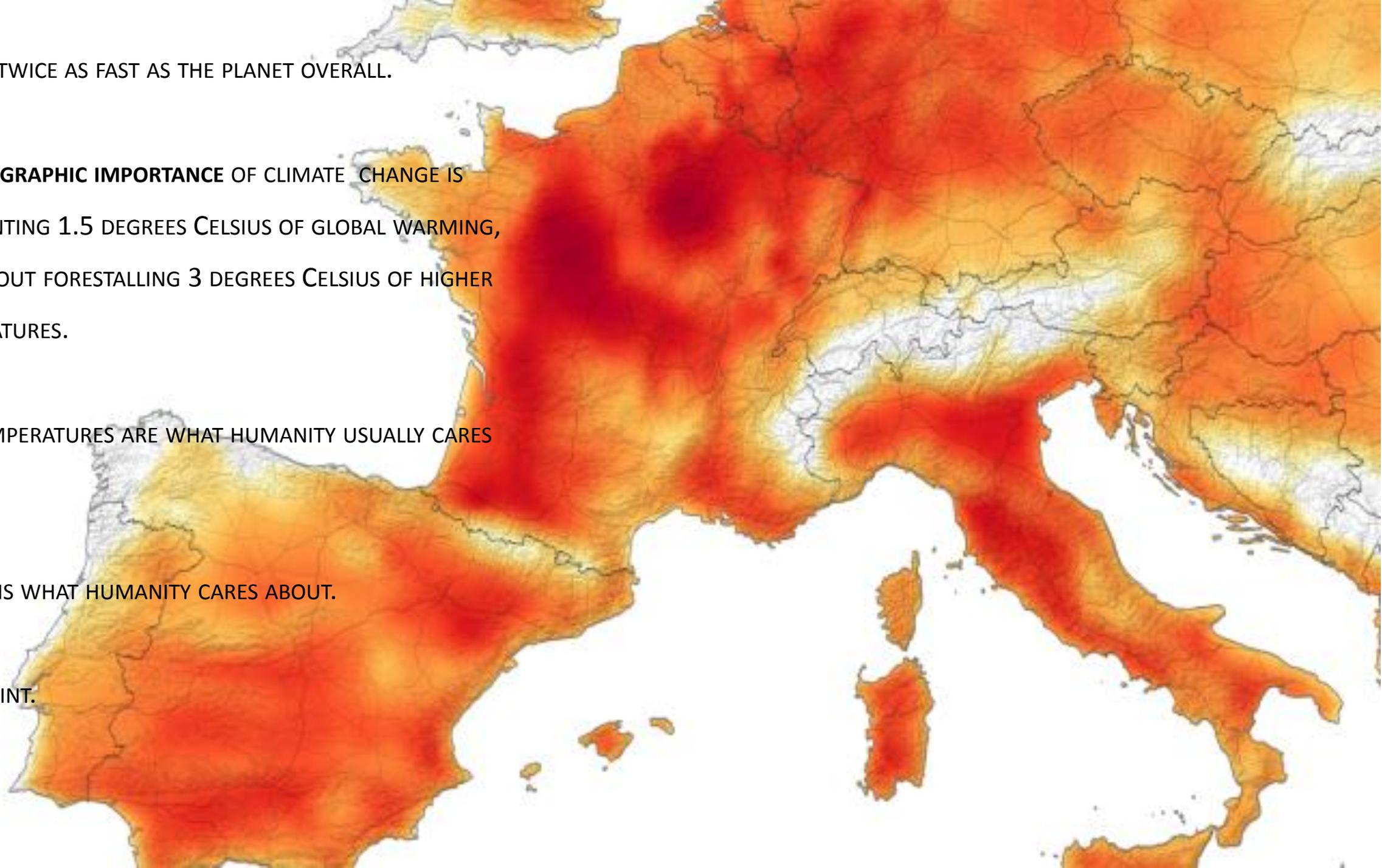
LAND WARMS TWICE AS FAST AS THE PLANET OVERALL.

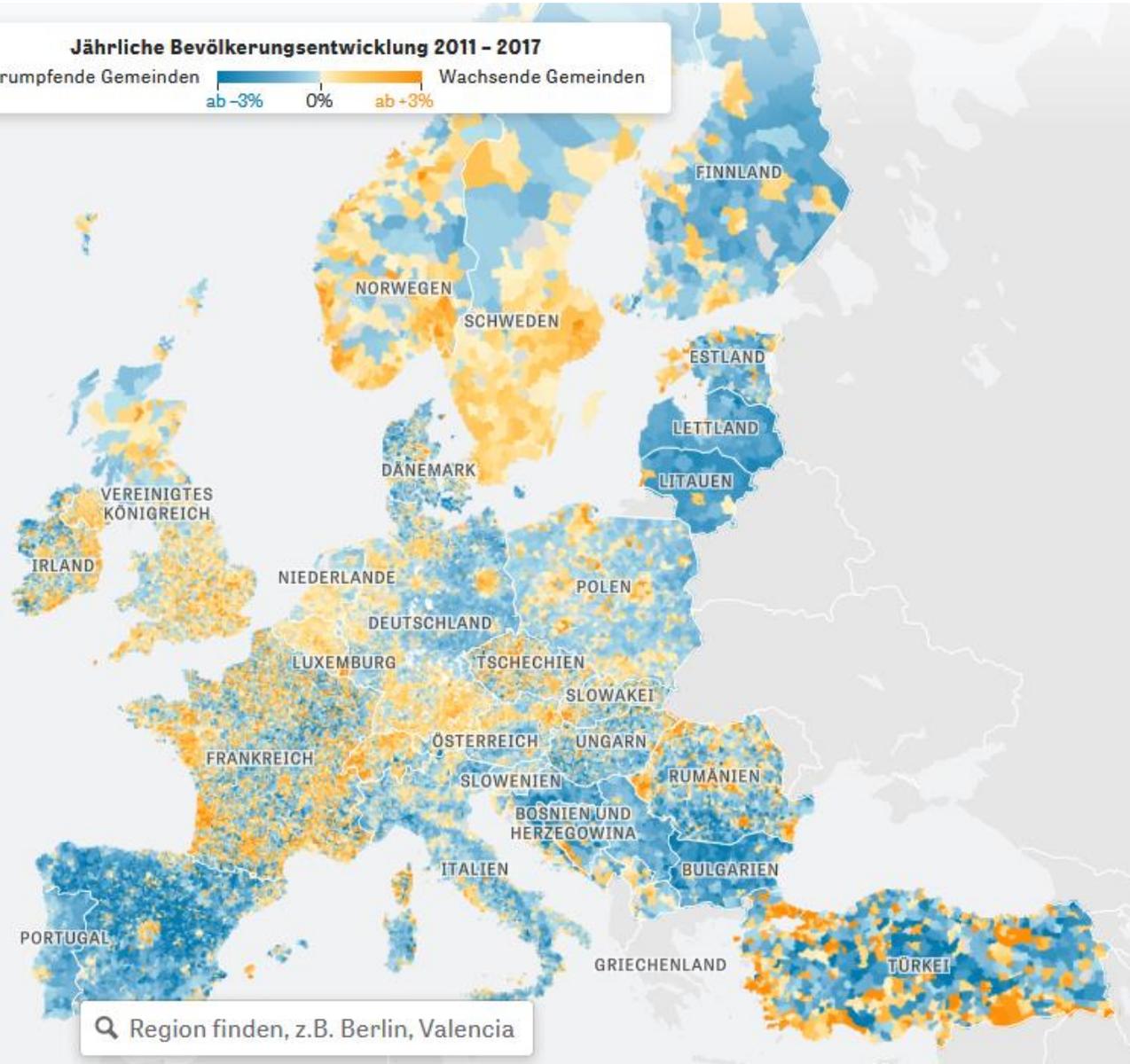
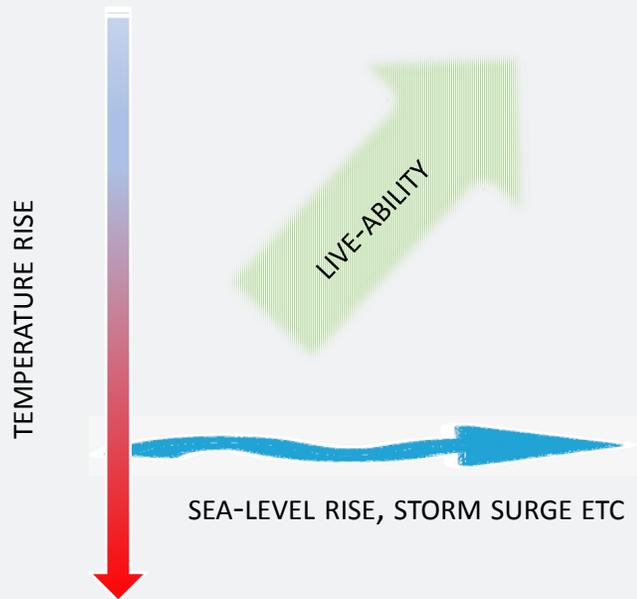
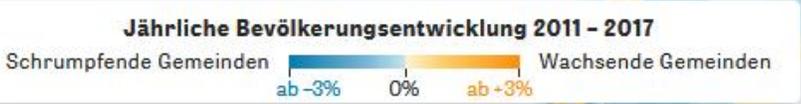
SO, THE **DEMOGRAPHIC IMPORTANCE** OF CLIMATE CHANGE IS CLEAR: PREVENTING 1.5 DEGREES CELSIUS OF GLOBAL WARMING, ARE REALLY ABOUT FORESTALLING 3 DEGREES CELSIUS OF HIGHER LAND TEMPERATURES.

AND LAND TEMPERATURES ARE WHAT HUMANITY USUALLY CARES ABOUT.

LAND, REALLY, IS WHAT HUMANITY CARES ABOUT.

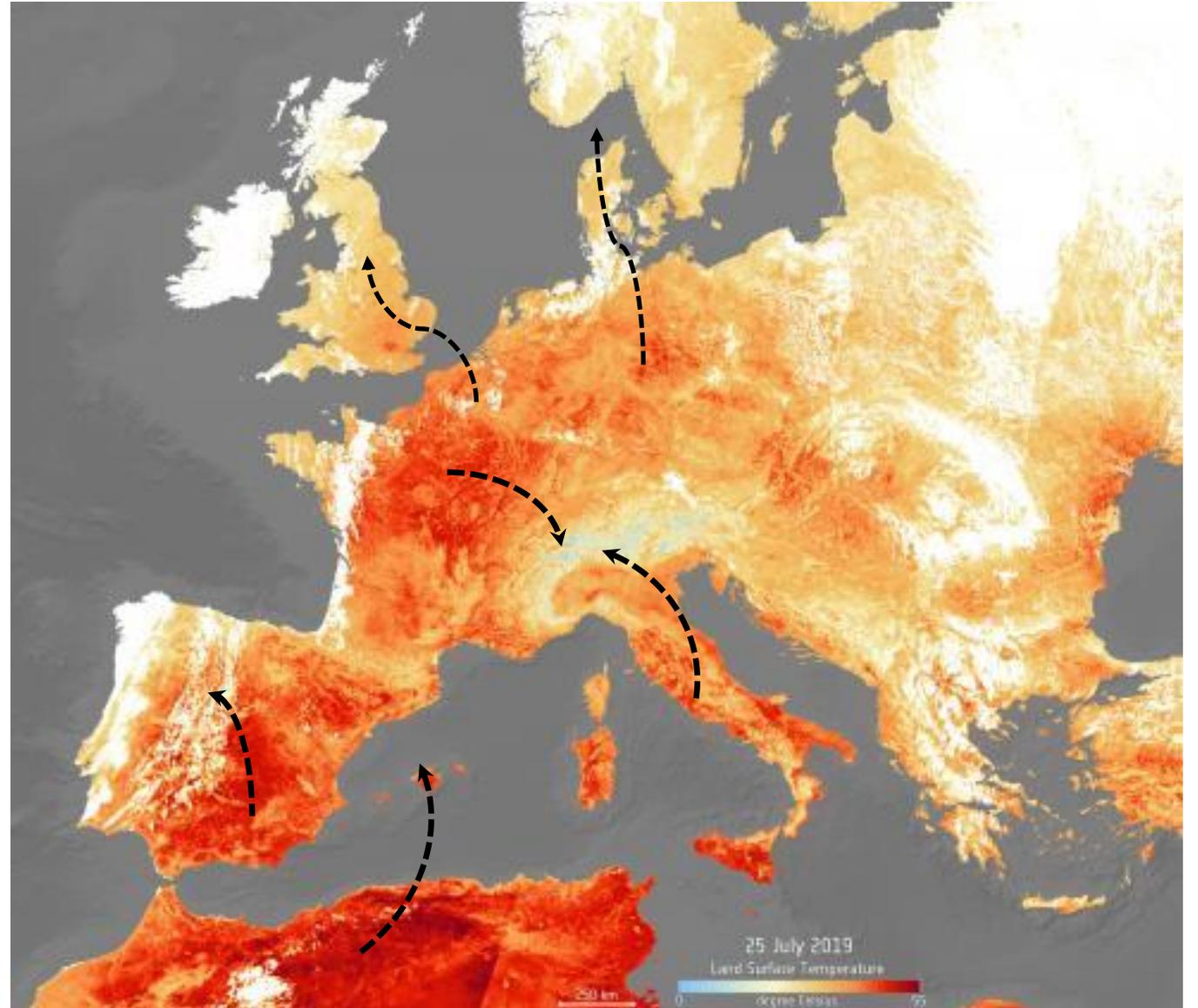
THAT'S THE POINT.



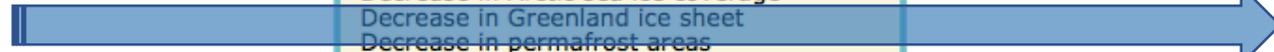


🔍 Region finden, z.B. Berlin, Valencia

IF THIS IS THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME
WILL **DECAMP NORTH AND DECAMP TO
HIGHLANDS** BE THE EXPECTED
DEMOGRAPHIC TREND AS THE CENTURY
PROGRESS?



Demographic pull



Arctic
 Temperature rise much larger than global average
 Decrease in Arctic sea ice coverage
 Decrease in Greenland ice sheet
 Decrease in permafrost areas
 Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
 Intensified shipping and exploitation of oil and gas resources

Northern Europe
 Temperature rise much larger than global average
 Decrease in snow, lake and river ice cover
 Increase in river flows
 Northward movement of species
 Increase in crop yields
 Decrease in energy demand for heating
 Increase in hydropower potential
 Increasing damage risk from winter storms
 Increase in summer tourism

Demographic pull



North-western Europe
 Increase in winter precipitation
 Increase in river flow
 Northward movement of species
 Decrease in energy demand for heating
 Increasing risk of river and coastal flooding

Mountain areas
 Temperature rise larger than European average
 Increase in glacier extent and volume
 Decrease in mountain permafrost areas
 Upward shift of plant and animal species
 High risk of species extinction in Alpine regions
 Increasing risk of soil erosion
 Decrease in ski tourism

Coastal zones and regional seas
 Sea-level rise
 Increase in sea surface temperatures
 Increase in ocean acidity
 Northward expansion of fish and plankton species
 Changes in phytoplankton communities
 Increasing risk for fish stocks

Central and eastern Europe
 Increase in warm temperature extremes
 Decrease in summer precipitation
 Increase in water temperature
 Increasing risk of forest fire
 Decrease in economic value of forests

Demographic push



Mediterranean region
 Temperature rise larger than European average
 Decrease in annual precipitation
 Decrease in annual river flow
 Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
 Increasing risk of desertification

Increasing water demand for agriculture
 Decrease in crop yields
 Increasing risk of forest fire
 Increase in mortality from heat waves

Expansion of habitats for southern disease vectors
 Decrease in hydropower potential
 Decrease in summer tourism and potential increase in other seasons

